# The *New-Haven* Gazette, *and the* Connecticut *Magazine.*

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NON SIBI SED TOTO GENITOS SE CREDERE MUNDO.

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## American Antiquities No. 3

### *Extracts from the Anarchiad, on* Paper Money.

Meſſ'rs Miegs and Dana,

THE readers of news papers through the ſeveral ſtates, in which the two firſt numbers of *American Antiquities* have been publiſhed, will doubtleſs remember that the ſubject of paper money was more than once mentioned. That ſubject forms ſo beautiful an epiſode in the *Anarchiad* that it would be unpardonable not to make extracts from it. All the epiſodes ought to have ſome reference to the promotion of the principal action,——as the underplots in a regular drama ſhould conſpire to the developement of the main plot. Such is the ſuperlative advantages of this very poetical digreſſion. For it will ſcarcely be denied in any part of the United States, that paper money in an unfunded and depreciating condition, is happily calculated to introduce the long expected ſcenes of miſrule; diſhoneſty and perdition. On this point the citizens of the union muſt be conſidered as competent judges, becauſe they are inhabitants of the only country under Heaven, where paper (of that perdicament) is by compulſory laws made of equal value with gold and ſilver.

The ſociety of critics and antiquarians, who have ſpared neither expence nor trouble, in recovering thoſe valuable remains of antiquity from oblivion, cannot help flattering themſelves that their diſintereſted labours will continue to be rewarded with the plaudits of a greatful public. They are conſcious that the manuſcripts from which they have already given ſpecimens, as well as many other in their poſſeſſion, contain performances in poetry and proſe of a very different complaxion from thoſe which commonly appear in American news papers. While they publicly declaim all title to any merit in theſe productions, except that of aſſiduity in decyphering and preparing them for publication; they would adviſe the ſeveral printers on the continent to peruſe them attentively, and to publiſh, at leaſt, ſuch pieces as may be applicable to their particular ſtates. The ſociety, who are will henceforward proſecute their reſearche with redoubled dilligence, only think it neceſſary to engage, on their part, that nothing ſhall appear ſanctioned by them, unfavourable to freedom, literature or morality.

It is to be remarked that the following ſpeech is addreſſed, by the old Anarch, to a council of war, conſiſting of his compeers, his general officers and counſellors of ſtate.

Hail fav'rite ſtate, whoſe nurſing fathers prove,
Their faireſt claim to my paternal love!
Call'd from the deck with pop'lar votes elate,
The mighty *Jacktar* guides the helm of State:
Nurſ'd on the waves, in bluſt'ring tempeſts bred,
His heart of marble, and his brains of lead,
My foes ſubdued while knav'ry wins the day,
He rules the ſenate with inglorious ſway,
Proud, *for one year*, my orders to perform,
Sails in the whirlwind and enjoys the ſtorm.
Yet not alone the per'lous watch he keeps,
His mate, great Q---n buſtles while he ſleeps;
There G---d---n ſtands, his head with quibbles fill'd,
His tongue in lies, his hand in forg'ry ſkill'd;
To him, my darling knave, my lore I teach,
Which he to C---s lends in many a pompous ſpeech.
Oh Roguery! their being's end and aim,
Fraud, Tendry, Paper-bills, whate'er thy name;
That medium ſtill, which prompts th' eternal ſigh,
By which great villains flouriſh, ſmall ones die.
Plant of infernal ſeed, without hell's heat,
Say in what mortal ſoil thou deign'ſt to cheat?
Fair from the Gen'ral Court's unpardon'd ſin,
Ap'ſt thou the gold Peruvian mines within;
Wak'd to new life by my creative power,
The preſs thy mint, and dunghill rags thy ore.
Where grow ſt thou not? if vain the villain's toil,
We ought to blame the culture not the ſoil,
Fix'd to that Iſle, it no where paſſes free,
But fled from Congreſs, C----s dwells with thee.
Hail Realm of Rogues, renown'd for fraud and guile,
All hail, ye knav'ries of yon little Iſle
There prowls the raſcal cloth'd with legal pow'r,
To ſnare the orphan and the poor devour,
The crafty knave his creditor beſets.
And advertiſing paper pays his debts:
Bankrupts their creditors with rage purſue,
No ſtop—no mercy from the debtor crew.
Arm'd with new teſts, the licenſ'd villain bold,
Peſents his bills and robs them of their gold;
Their ears, though rogues and counterfeiters loſe.
No legal robber fears the gallows-nooſe.
Look through the ſtate, th' unhallow'd grouud appears,
A den of dragons, and a cave for bears,
A neſt of vipers mix'd with adders foul,
The ſcreeching night-bird and the greater owl.—
For now unrighteouſneſs, a deluge wide,
Pours round the land an overwhelming tide;
And dark injuſtice wrapp'd in paper ſheets,
Rolls a dread torrent through the waſted ſtreets.
While net of law th'unwary fry draw in
To damning deeds, and ſcarce they know they ſin.
New paper ſtruck, new teſts, new tenders made,
Inſult mankind and help the thriving trade.
Each weekly print, new liſts of cheats proclaims,
Proud to enroll their knav'ries and their names;
The wiſer race, the ſnares of law to ſhun,
Like Lot from Sodom, from R—I— run.

As it is vain to expect a whole epic poem, containing twenty four books, ſhould be republiſhed in a news paper, as it is equally impracticable to inſert all the names of the *worthies* who were principal actors in it; and as it is the wiſh of the ſociety to avoid the imputation of partiality, they direct me as far as it may be done to eternize thoſe ſubaltern heroes here on earth, by informing the public. that honorable mention is made of Mr. G——I—— as well as of moſt of the horſe

jockies and bankrupts in the ſtate—and particularly that not a ſingle name is omitted of all thoſe perſons who have given due notice in the public gazettes of their having lodged agreeably to law, with ſome Juſtice of the Peace, paper-bills for the payment of certain honeſt debts. Theſe good people are ſpecified individually, in proportion to the ſums depoſited, as proper to be captains over tens, over fifties, over hundreds, and over thouſands, whenever the army ſhall be raiſed for the ſupport of anarchy, or whenever that new ſtate (whereof the rumour runs ſo riſe on earth) *the ſtate of Confuſion* ſhall be properly organized and admitted into the confederacy. The characters of the judges of the ſupreme court, of the governors Green and Bowen, the generals Varnum and Miller, Preſident Manning, Dr. Hitchcock, the Colonels Sherburne and Olney, the officers of the late army, with a long catalogue of names (comprifing all the honeſt men in the ſtate) are repreſented as the antipodes of the preceding. Theſe are the thouſands who have never bowed the knee to Baal, and who have never ſacrificed their honor or their honeſty at the ſhrine of Paper Money.

An account, reſpecting the melancholy ſituation and the ſurpriſing deliverance of a young man, occaſioned by the late riſing of Suſquehanna river.

SUSQUEHANNA river has hardly been known to riſe to that heighth, and ſo ſudden as in the laſt freſhes. Two young men in ſeparate canoes, went out to a fiſh-pot in the evening in order to get ſome fiſh; one of them being more accuſtomed to attend the fiſhery, perceived the river riſing very faſt, and told the other to haſten aſhore: but he was ſo entertained by ſeeing the fiſh tumbling into the pot, that he delayed, till he was convinced of his danger. He then made looſe his canoe and made towards ſhore; but by this time the river run ſo rapid, and ſtill riſing ſo faſt, and he withal unacquainted how to manage his little veſſel, that he was carried down the ſtream, and drove on an iſland near Bald Friar ferry.

He inſtantly made faſt his canoe, and climed a tree: he had that preſence of mind to conclude, he muſt lodge in the tree that night, and very probably he might ſlumber or ſleep, and conſequently fall into the river, for by this time the iſland was overflowed, and the river riſing greatly.

He then deſcended the tree and waded to where he left his canoe, but behold it was gone, the water had raiſed ſo faſt, that the ſtaple was drawn out, and left the chain as he had faſtened it. He then took his chain and climb'd up his tree, and tied himſelf faſt, ſo that if he ſhould fall aſleep, he might be preſerved from falling.

In this diſtreſſing ſituation he continued three days and nights, without any ſuſtenance; the river ſtill riſing and tearing up by the roots almoſt every tree on the iſland. No door of hope ſeemed to open for his relief. He was diſcovered by ſundry people, but none would dare to venture for his help, beſides there was not a veſſel left on ſhore for ſome conſiderable diſtance, all was ſwept down the rapid ſtream.

At length two reſolute young men went in queſt of a veſſel, and got a large canoe three or four miles up the river; the owner told told them they were welcome to it, but was much afraid of the conſequence: yet, as their intention was great and laudable, he hoped Providence would protect them. They then ſtript off and ſet out, and in a very little time arrived at the iſland, found the poor young man in the poſition above deſcribed, took off his chain, put him on board and carried him ſafe onſhore.

The [illegible]acy he was in when his relief came, cannot be deſcribed: he burſt into a flood of tears, and it is ſaid, that his emotion was ſo great, that the buttons flew from his jacket.

It is remarkable, when they got on ſhore, and had a ſteep hill to aſcend to a houſe, he appeared to have more ſtrength and activity than the others, notwithſtanding his long abſtinence. He ſays, during the time he continued on the tree, he felt no deſire for any food, but was ſomewhat dry the laſt day; but when he got to the houſe he drank exceſſively of water.

Surely we may take up the Pſalmiſt's grateful and affecting language ſo often repeated in the 107th Pſalm: "O! that men would praiſe the Lord for his goodneſs, and for his wonderful works to the children of men."

At a meeting of the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences holden at New-Haven, by adjournment, on the 25th day of October, Anno Domini 1786. Voted

THAT the correſponding Secretaries be directed to publiſh in the ſeveral News-Papers of this ſtate, a ſummary abſtract of the Conſtitution of this Society, and requeſt from the public, communications relative to the objects of the Inſtitution.

CHAUNCEY GOODRICH, Rec. Secr'y.

IN obedience to the above requeſt, we moſt reſpectfully inform the public, that the Connecticut Society of Arts and Sciences includes a number of reſpectable and literary characters in various parts of the State, who at the Seſſion of the General Aſſembly in May laſt, aſſociated for the purpoſe of promoting, collecting and communicating uſeful knowledge in the Arts and Sciences; particularly in Agriculture, Manufactures and natural Philoſophy.

The Hon. OLIVER WOLCOTT, Eſq; Preſident, and JEREMIAH WADSWORTH Eſq. Vice Preſident of the Society.

The reſiding Members are not to exceed ſixty in number and to be inhabitants of the State of Connecticut.

Honorary and Correſponding Members may be choſen from any other ſtate or nation.

Two ſtated meetings of the Society are to be holden anually, one in the City of Hartford, on the day next after the General Election; the other in the City of New-Haven, on the firſt Wedneſday after the opening of the General Aſſembly in the Fall Seſſion.

The utility of literary Societies has been long experienced in the learned nations of Europe and ſeveral of the American States, particularly Maſſachuſetts and Penſylvania, have derived much advantage and reſpectability by ſimilar Inſtitutions. Many valuable improvements are loſt to mankind by the want of a proper channel of communication. Very few are in a ſituation to challenge the public attention to their diſcoveries in Science and Arts; without the aid of others, which is eaſily obtained from ſcientific aſſociations, for the expreſs purpoſe of collecting and communicating knowledge. Imperfect hints are often matured into valuable improvement, by the inveſtigation of many, acting in union.

To aſſiſt their deſign, the Society requeſt the communications of the ingenious in every profeſſion.

Curious obſervations and diſcoveries in natural or aſtronomical Philoſophy. Materials that will aſſiſt in forming a natural hiſtory of the Country—Botanical deſcriptions and diſcoveries—Medical and chemical Eſſays and experiments—New mechanical inventions—the moſt direct means of introducing and perfecting manufactures, will be proper matter for communication.

As the advancement of agricultural knowledge is a principal object with the Society: communications on this ſubject are earneſtly requeſted. Experiments in the various courſes of huſbandry, and on the ſoil beſt adapted to particular plants and graſſes—The hiſtory and deſcription of deſtructive inſects, with the beſt means of preventing and deſtroying them, are ſubjects which deſerve particular attention. Every communication made to us will be gratefully received and preſented to the Society.

NATHAN STRONG, } Correſponding
PIERPONT EDWARDS, } Secretaries.

The ſeveral Printers in this State are deſired to inſert the above.

STRICTURES on the Insurgents' late PETITION.

1st. They humbly petition with arms in their hands, after insult on the act of indemnity.

2d. They condescend to thank the general court for their attention to public grievances. "in some instances." Wondrous gratitude!

3d. They have great horror of the suspension of the privilege of Habeas Corpus. Well they may have. In former times of public danger it has always been suspended. and of consequence rogues met with due punishment.

4th. They assert that all who live by the income of farms are concerned with them.--That is 2000 villains, not 60000 farmers.

6th. They accuse the officers of government of abusing women, children, &c.——Well-known falsehoods.

6th. They wish for the benefit of the act of indemnity, after having trampled it under feet.

7th. They are driven to arms by their necessities,——yet have money and resources for carrying on a war against the state.

8th, They are not instigated by British emissaries,——but have a thousand times boasted that they could have 10000 Britons to assist them, whenever they pleased.

9th. They have an high sense of liberty, yet by force and arms invade others liberties, menace death, hold bayonets to judges breasts, quarter soldiers on others property, and threaten to burn towns, &c.

10th. Will return to their respective home——to rise again when they think proper.

11th. They are concerned about their honest debts—to be paid in a depreciating paper currency.

12th. Will engage for the good behaviour of the Middlesex insurgents——One thief gives bond for another.

And these are not half the absurdities of that piece.

WHEREAS, in consequence of certain intelligence that a combination of numerous tribes of hostile Indians had actually commenced war on the Western frontiers: The United States in Congress assembled did, on the 20th of October last, resolve in the manner and form following, to wit:

*Resolved unanimously*, that the number of one thousand three hundred & forty non-commissioned officers & privates be raised for the term of three years, unless sooner discharged; and that they, together with the troops now in service, be formed into a legionary corps, to consist of 2040 non-commissioned officers and privates: That the additional troops be raised by the following States, viz.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| New-Hampshire, | 260 | Infantry and Artillery. |
| Massachusetts, | 660 | |
| Rhode-Island, | 120 | |
| Connecticut, | 180 | |

Maryland and Virginia, each 60 Cavalry, making 120.

That the pay and allowances to the troops to be raised by this resolve, be the same as established by the act of Congress of the 12th of April 1785; and,

That the board of treasury contract for a supply of clothing and rations, at such places, and in such quantities, as the Secretary at War shall judge necessary.

And whereas, for the more effectually carrying into execution the aforesaid act, the United States in Congress did, on the 21st of October last resolve further, in the manner following, to wit:

*Resolved unanimously*, That the several States in the confederacy, be, and they are hereby required to pay into the fœderal treasury, on or before the 1st day of June 1787, the sum of 530,000 dollars, which sums are as follows, viz.

| | |
|---|---|
| New Hampshire, | 18,603 |
| Massachusetts, | 79,288 |
| Rhode-Island, | 11,390 |
| Connecticut, | 46,746 |
| New-York, | 45,368 |
| New Jersey, | 29,415 |
| Pensylvania, | 72,504 |
| Delaware, | 7,950 |
| Maryland, | 49,979 |
| Virginia, | 90,630 |
| North-Carolina, | 38,478 |
| South-Carolina, | 30,973 |
| Georgia, | 5,671 |

"Which sums, when paid, shall be passed to the credit of the States respectively, on the terms prescribed by the Resolves of Congress, of the sixth day of October, 1779, and that the monies arising from the said requisition, be, and hereby are appropriated for the pay and support of the troops on the present establishment.

"*Resolved unanimously*, That the Board of Treasury be, and they are authorized and directed, to open a loan immediately, to the amount of five hundred thousand dollars, at six per cent per ann. on the credit of the foregoing requisition, which they are hereby authorised to pledge to the lenders for the faithful reimbursement of the monies loaned, with the interest thereof."

NOW THEREFORE, the Commissioners of the Board of Treasury of the United States, by virtue of the powers in them vested by the resolve aforesaid, have agreed to open a loan for the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, in the mode and on the terms following, viz.

1st. Subscription books for the purpose above mentioned, shall without delay be opened at the respective Loan-Offices in the several States; in which shall be entered the names, occupations and places of residence of the subscribers, together with the date and amount of the several subscriptions. Provided always, That no subscription shall be received for a less sum than four hundred dollars.

2d. At the time of subscription, the parties shall pay down one fourth part of the amount thereof, and the remainder in three installments, viz. One third at the end of three months after the first deposit; one third at the end of six months, and one third at the end of nine months.

3d. The subscribers to the loan shall be entitled to interest on the

ſums by them reſpectively ſubſcribed, at the rate of ſix per cent per annum, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit, which intereſt ſhall be annually paid in gold or ſilver coin at the ſeveral offices, where the ſubſcriptions are entered; but as this privilege of paying by inſtallments is highly beneficial to the ſubſcribers, it is conditioned, that on ſubſcriptions not compleated, the ſums actually advanced, ſhall only be demandable at the period fixed for the redemption, without any intereſt computed thereon.

4th. Receipts ſhall be given for the payments at the different inſtalments and at the end of nine months; on the ſaid receipts being produced at the office where the ſubſcriptions were entered, they ſhall be cancelled and the ſubſcribers or their legal repreſentatives, ſhall receive formal obligations on the part of the United States, acknowledging the loan of the money in purſuance of the reſolves of Congreſs of the 21ſt of October laſt, and ſtipulating the period of redemption, with an intereſt of ſix per cent per annum 'till paid, computed from the date of the firſt depoſit. And for the greater convenience of the lenders, they ſhall receive the amount of their reſpective ſubſcriptions in certificates of the following denomination, according to their option.

In certificates of 1000, 500, 400, 300, 200, 100 } Dollars each.

5th. The period of redemption of the principal ſum ſubſcribed to the above loan, ſhall be on the laſt day of December, 1788; and the ſame ſhall be paid in gold or ſilver coin, to the parties or their legal repreſentatives. *Provided always,* That a right be reſerved to the United States, of paying off the ſame at any period ſubſequent to the laſt day of December, 1787, giving public notification of ſuch their intention throughout the ſeveral States, at leaſt one month previous thereto.

6th. To enſure the reimburſement of the capital to the reſpective ſubſcribers, the Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury engage, that as they ſhall be able from time to time to aſcertain the ſubſcriptions made in the ſeveral States, they will draw warrants in purſuance of the preſent requiſition, on the reſpective receivers of taxes, for the whole amount of the ſums ſubſcribed in the States; and that the ſame ſhall at no time thereafter enter into the general diſburſements of the treaſury, but ſhall be punctually and diſtinctly appropriated for the redemption of the principal and intereſt of the monies ſubſcribed to the preſent loan.

*IN WITNESS whereof, we have hereunto ſet our hands, and affixed the Seal of office, this 23d day of November,* 1786, *by virtue of the powers in us veſted by an act of the United States in Congreſs, of the 21ſt October,* 1786.

L. S.

SAMUEL OSGOOD,
WALTER LIVINGSTON,
ARTHUR LEE,
} Commiſſioners of the Board of Treaſury.

## United States Loan-Office.

STATE OF CONNECTICUT.

Hartford, Dec. 20, 1786.

PUBLIC Notice is hereby given, that a Subſcription Book for Loans, agreeably to the foregoing Reſolves and Conditions, is now opened at this Office.

WILLIAM IMLAY, Commiſſioner of the Loan-Office.

(46—3w.)

PHILADELPHIA, December 15.

It is aſſerted by the ingenious author of the "Latin Eſſay on the Commerce of the Human Species," which lately gained the prize in the univerſity at Cambridge, that of the 100,000 negroes, who are annually exported, 20,000 are ſuppoſed to periſh in the voyage, and one third more to fall a ſacrifice in ſeaſoning, that is about 27,000 more, ſo that in the ſlave trade the Europeans murder annually ner 47,000 people; for, as they were the firſt cauſes of this traffic, the murder muſt ſtand charged to them; and to this account may be added the numbers that are deſtroyed by the African princes in collecting thoſe ſlaves!—When they are embarked on board the ſhips, they are ſo confined as to generate a peſtilential air, which, co-operating with bad proviſion, cauſes ſuch diſeaſe as carries them off faſt, and it is not an unfrequent thing to throw ſuch as were ſick overboard, in order to ſave the inſurance; if they die in the paſſage, the under writers will not pay for them, but if thrown overboard, the loſs falls on the inſurers!—

It is acknowledged by perſons of veracity from Charleſton, South-Carolina, that full 12,000 negro ſlaves had been imported from Africa into that ſtate and Georgia, within theſe three years: ſo ſuperior is the power of avarice to every ſenſe of liberty, and every tender feeling of humanity—but to the honor of moſt of the fifter ſtates it is remarked, that affected with the ſenſe of the evil, the legiſlatures have enacted laws for the ſuppreſſion of this impious traffic.

NEW-HAVEN December 28

We hear from Branford that on Thurſday laſt, a lad about 13 years of age hanged himſelf in the chamber of his fathers houſe, with a ſkein of yarn, one end of which he put over the the top of a door. It is probable that he meant merely to devert himſelf with frightning ſome other children who were then in the houſe, as he had not exhibited any appearance of diſſatisfaction; the Verdict of the Jury was accidental death.

The printers requeſt thoſe who are indebted to them to make payment.——In the preſent ſcarcity of caſh they will be glad to receive any country produce, particularly FLAX, for which a *generous* price will be given, if delivered within *Four Weeks*.

☞ The Printers intend to remove their Office next Week to the Houſe lately occupied by Mr. W. Lanman; this will ſo derange their material that they cannot publiſh a paper till the week after next.

☞ CASH given for all Kinds of ſhipping FURS, by E. & H. BEARDSLEY.